

must have on board to end the war. Correcting those problems cannot happen overnight, but I propose a few steps we can now take.

First, the House of Representatives should act now to take up and pass the Sudan Peace Act. This bipartisan legislation was written primarily to address the deficiencies in the way our vast amounts of food aid are delivered, and to compel the administration and our allies to bring as much pressure to bear on the Government of Sudan—and the rebels—to get serious in the limping peace talks. This is a sensible and helpful step Congress can take right now.

Second, the United Nations should deploy monitors to areas of conflict in the Sudan now. The Government of Sudan has escaped the condemnation they deserve in large part because the eyes of the world are so far from this remote and enormous land. Human rights monitors can bring this to light and give the world the information they need to push for resolution of the war. Most importantly, they can force the turned eyes of the world to confront the manmade disaster in front of them.

Third, we must overhaul our humanitarian operations in Sudan now. They are in complete disarray. The Government of Sudan has the right—and routinely exercises it—to block any food shipments anywhere in Sudan with the stroke of a pen. It is an outrage that we allow them to manipulate our food aid as a weapon of war. They do it, and they do it with devastating effect. The United States and United Nations must make ending that veto power a top priority. I also call on the humanitarian organizations and the rebels to end their squabbling over the rules of operating and in rebel-held areas and get back to work now. In an argument that can only be described as petty and childish compared to the catastrophe at hand, some of the groups most important to an effective relief operation are pulling out.

Fourth, the administration and our European, Middle Eastern, and African allies must get the floundering peace process moving on. They need to stop letting the Government of Sudan manipulate the process and stop promising cease-fires and cooperation while continuing to carry on the war. In fact, a cease-fire is in effect now, if you can believe it. Our allies must be convinced to stop offering “alternative” peace negotiations to distract from what is really at issue in the talks in Nairobi. They must now set aside legalistic excuses and put the necessary pressure on the combatants to get to the table and get serious about ending the war.

Fifth, we must push our allies to stop responding to what is called Khartoum’s “Charm Offensive.” This PR campaign paints a picture where Khartoum is simply “misunderstood” and unfairly vilified by the United States. They offer the cruise missile attack against the pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum as convincing evi-

dence. They deny the ethnic cleansing in the south as just another arm of the American propaganda machine. The lies have been alarmingly effective and little has been done to disabuse the world of the ridiculous notions.

No. 6, the access to weapons and capital the regime in Khartoum enjoys must be addressed now. The oil being exploited in contested areas of Sudan is fueling the war and allowing Khartoum to plow more money back into weapons purchases. Much of that money has been raised in the United States. Ironically, capital is raised on Wall Street, just blocks from the World Trade Center Towers, which were bombed by terrorist who operated with support from Sudan. I realize that controlling private and legal funds is tricky business, but the United States’ continued ambiguity on this point gives the distinct impression that there is a price on the lives of the people of Sudan, and that the price has been determined. We cannot afford that ambiguity. We must begin an internationally coordinated effort to limit access to the weapons and capital that allows Khartoum to continue their war, just as the world did against the apartheid government of South Africa. Even now, a grassroots effort to push large investors in the United States and Canada to divest of the stocks of the companies operating in Sudan is gaining considerable momentum and having an effect on share prices. Their successes are drawn purely on the power of shame. Surely this tells us that economic pressures can work if coordinated and if supported with good information. Governments will respond to the same shame that investors respond to. It’s a powerful tool in a coordinated diplomatic and economic push, and we would be remiss to not use it.

These recommendations are not unreasonable or particularly difficult tasks. These are things we can do right now beginning today.

It will not require a great deal of money. In fact, it may cost less than we spend now. What it will require, though, is effort, some discomfort and a significant amount of diplomatic and political capital.

What it requires most is leadership. We in Congress can press these issues, but we cannot unilaterally form our foreign policy. That is the Constitutional prerogative and responsibility of the President of the U.S.

The President should immediately become personally involved in seeking resolution and pressing these peaceful goals in Sudan. To date, he has not.

Just a little more than a month ago we observed “the month of Africa” at the United Nations. There, the war in the Congo was the focus. That war is compelling and the implications it has for the future of Africa are very real. It too deserves the focus and attention of the United Nations.

Yet the festering—and much more deadly—war in Sudan went without any serious consideration at the United

Nations during “the month of Africa.” Not only is that shameful in itself, it was a lost opportunity.

We can afford no more lost opportunities when it comes to Sudan. This war has continued long enough and has cost enough lives. It has hovered on the edge of obscurity for too long. It is time to get the world to forcefully and directly address it.

Only the United States can provide that kind of leadership. And only the President can direct the United States’ effort with any hope of ever being truly effective and bring the necessary diplomatic and economic forces to bear.

The President has a bipartisan group of Senators and Representatives in Congress willing and waiting to help in that effort. As Chairman of the Africa Subcommittee, I pledge my commitment to such an effort.

It is unusual that we see such opportunities for immediate, bipartisan action in Congress, especially in an election year. It is an opportunity we cannot afford to pass up. To many lives have been lost. Too many lives are still at stake. The time to act is now.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of S. Con. Res. 89 and S. Con. Res. 90 submitted earlier by Senators MCCONNELL and DODD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A Senate Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 89) to establish the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the Inauguration of the President-Elect and Vice President-Elect of U.S. on January 20, 2001, and a Senate Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) to authorize the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the Inauguration of the President-Elect and the Vice President-Elect of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolutions en bloc?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and the above all occur en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions (S. Con. Res. 80 and S. Con. Res. 90) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, read as follow:

S. CON. RES. 89

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as the "joint committee") consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The joint committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 20, 2001.

SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The joint committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of those departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

S. CON. RES. 90

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on January 20, 2001, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

PERMISSION TO FILE FAA CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate, the conferees be permitted to file the FAA conference report for printing on Friday, March 3, until 1:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMENDING THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 265 submitted earlier by Senators MACK and GRAHAM.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 265) commending the Florida State University football team for winning the 1999 Division 1-A collegiate football national championship.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and my friend and colleague Senator GRAHAM to introduce a resolution contragulating Florida State University's football team on winning the 1999 Division 1-A Collegiate Football Na-

tional Championship. As a Senator from Florida and the father-in-law of an avid Seminole, I join with all those in my home state and those across this country in honoring Coach Bobby Bowden, his staff, and the football team for this outstanding accomplishment. Not only is this a special achievement that will long be remembered by the coaches and the players but it is also a moment to savor for the students, alumni and supporters of Florida State University.

Florida State University has one of the most exciting, prolific and successful college football teams in the country. In fact, they won 108 football games between 1990 and 1999, more than any other Division 1-A college football team during this timeframe. By finishing the 1999 season undefeated and untied, they have also extended their NCAA Division 1-A record streak of top-four finishes in the final Associated Press poll to 13 years in a row, the only football team to have accomplished this feat.

But as impressive as all these achievements are, they have accomplished what no other football team has been able to do. The 1999 Seminoles are the first Division I-A collegiate football team in the country to be ranked number one for the entire season by the Associated Press since the preseason rankings began in 1950.

1999 will also be remembered fondly by my good friend Bobby Bowden for reasons other than surpassing the 300 victory mark, or winning his second football national championship, or for obtaining his first perfect season in 40 years as a head football coach. In 1999, Coach Bowden and his lovely wife, Ann, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Coach Bowden, Priscilla and I wish you and your wife our sincere congratulations on this most important milestone.

The State of Florida is indeed fortunate to be the home to three of the finest college football teams in the nation: Florida State University, the University of Florida and the University of Miami. Together, these three schools have won seven Division 1-A college football championships since 1984. That's seven college football championships in the last 16 years. This proves that the road to the college football national championship goes right through the State of Florida.

For those who love to wear the Garnet and Gold and do the Seminole Chop and the FSU War Chant, I am honored to introduce this resolution on their behalf, which honors the 1999 Florida State football team, the coaches and staff for winning the Division 1-A Collegiate Football national championship.

Mr. President I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the names of the 1999 Florida State University football players, coaches and staff, along with their season schedule, results and final polls recognizing the Florida State Semi-

noles as the 1999 Division 1-A national champions.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY SEMINOLES 1999 DIVISION 1-A COLLEGE FOOTBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

Players	Position
Allen, Brian	LB
Amman, Justin	OL
Anderson, Paul	OL
Antosca, Joe	DB
Augustin, Allen	LB
Baggs, Joshua	OL
Bell, Atreus	WR
Benford, Tony	DL
Boldin, Anquan	WR
Boldin, Ronald	OL
Brannon, Ross	OL
Brett, Jeremy	OL
Brown, Rufus	DB
Canales, Mike	WR
Carmichael, Gerald	OL
Cason, Rian	DL
Chaney, Jeff	RB
Cody, Tay	DB
Collier, Cornelius	LB
Cottrell, Keith	P
Cox, Bryce	LB
Dockett, Darnell	DL
Donaldson, Carver	TE
Dorsey, Char-ron	OL
Dugans, Ron	WR
Duhart, Otis	OL
Durden, Reggie	DB
Eddy, David	WR
Edwards, Mario	DB
Emanuel, Kevin	DB
Ford, Davy	RB
Franklin, Nick	TE
Frier, Todd	DW
Gardner, Talmán	WR
Gardner, Jarrett	WR
Gibson, Derrick	DB
Golightly, Randy	RB
Gwaltney, Chance	K
Hamilton, Michael	LB
Hardin, Blake	QB
Heaven, Donald	OL
Henderson, Pete	DB
Hoffman, Jay	LB
Holland, Montae	OL
Hope, Chris	DB
Howard, Abdul	DB
Hudson, Jerel	LB
Hughes, Patrick	TE
Hughes, Doug	WR
Ingram, Clay	OL
Jackson, Alonzo	DL
Jackson, Octavis	DL
Jackson, Gennaro	WR
Jackson, Geordrell	WR
Janikowski, Sebastain	K
Jennings, Bradley	LB
Jeune, Jean	DB
Johnson, Jerry	DL
Jones, Jared	QB
Kendra, Dan	RB
Key, Sean	DB
Klein, Adam	OL
Lake, Kavano	RB
Lyons, Scott	DL
Maddox, Nick	RB
Maeder, Chad	RB
Maier, Rich	QB
McCray, William	RB
Minnis, Marvin	WR
Minor, Travis	RB
Mirambeau, Antoine	OL
Moon, Jarad	OL
Moore, Greg	WR
Moore, Jason	RB
Morgan, Robert	WR
Munyon, Matt	WR
Myers, Brandon	DB
Newton, Pat	DB
Outzen, Marcus	QB
Palmer, Kwesi	LB
Parrish, Lemar	RB
Polley, Tommy	LB
Rackley, Theon	LB
Reynolds, Jamal	DL
Rhodes, Bobby	LB
Roach, John	DB
Rodeffer, WD	OL
Samuels, Stanford	DB
Sawyer, Brian	OL
Seymour, Roland	DL
Shaw, Michael	DL
Simon, Corey	DL
Smith, Anthony	LB
Smith, Travis	WR
Spardley, Travaris	DB
Sprague, Ryan	TE
Springer, Germaine	WR
Tatum, Malcom	DB
Thomas, Clevon	DB
Thomas, Eric	OL
Thomas, Tarlos	OL
Walker, Chris	DL